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STAAS & HALSEY LLP
SUITE 700
1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20005

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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *31 October 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.    2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) *2,5-13 and 15-43* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *2, 5-13, and 15-43* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

This action is responsive to communications: Amendment, filed on 10/31/07.

Claims 2, 5-13, and 15-43 are pending in this application. Claims 5, 12, 19, 23, 30, and 37 are independent claims. In the Amendment, filed on 10/31/07, claims 2, 5-9, 12, 13, 19, 20, 23, 30, 32, 34, 37, and 41 were amended and claims 1, 3, 4, and 14 were cancelled.

## *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2, 5-13, 15-25, 27-32, 34-39, and 41-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Straub et al. US 6,216,141 in view of Nawaz et al. US 5,959,621 in view of Smythe et al. US 6,418,214 further view of Berry US Patent 4,789,962, further in view of Ho US Patent 6,976,225.

As per claim 5, an object display device according to comprising:

a converter means for converting a representative character string of source data containing character strings into image data defined as an object (Fig 5, item 140, col 8, lines 35-44);

Straub further teaches the method wherein the image data is structured such that the character string is converted into a bitmap and thus laid out on an background image (col. 9, lines 45-60, displaying text within the image is converted text into a bitmap).

a storage means for storing the source data and the image in a manner of relating these pieces of data to each other (fig 1, item 40; main memory is a storage mean); and

a display means for displaying the image data on a display area of the display means (fig 1, item 30; display/ output device is a display mean).

Wherein upon a user selection of the image data from the display area and the display means stocks the selected image data on a display area by displaying the selected image data on a user selected stationary display area (Examiner interprets the default browser or stand browser to be user selected browser) separate from the moving display area (col. 8, lines 55-70; col. 9, lines 47-60).

Straub further teaches the method wherein said display means displays the stocked image data together with the window, of which a frame size differs corresponding to a capacity of the source data to which the stocked image data is linked (col. 2, lines 8-20; Image sizes discloses in the HTML causes the difference in frame sizes).

Straub further teaches the wherein the stocked image data is formatted by displaying a window, provided along a periphery of the background image, for indicating an attribute of the source data to which the stocked image data is linked (fig 5, item 140, col. 8, lines 35-44).

However, Straub et al. fails to teach a moving display area on the display mean.

Nawaz et al teaches a display mean having a moving display area (col. 8, lines 46-53; Continues display is a moving display area).

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Nawaz et al.'s teaching with Straub et al.'s object in order to display data in a continuous and seamless manner.

However, Straub and Nawaz does not explicitly state the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area is designated

The display means displays the source data linked to the selected image data on a display area separate from the moving display area and the user selected stationary display area of the display means, and

The image data on the moving display area, the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area, and said source data are simultaneously displayed.

Smythe teaches opening a new window when a link is selected. (column 11, lines 55-68)

Therefore by combining Smythe's teaching with method of Straub and Nawaz, a system when the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area is designated the display means displays the source data linked to the selected image data on a display area separate from the moving display area and the user selected stationary display area of the display means, and the image data on the moving display area, the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area, and said source data are simultaneously displayed is created.

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Smythe's teaching with method of Straub and Nawaz in order to allow users to view the old web page and the new webpage at the same time.

However, all they fail to teach the stocked image data and the source data simultaneously displayed without overlapping each other.

Berry teaches displaying two windows simultaneously without overlapping each other. (see Berry, column 4, lines 55-70)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Berry's teaching with method of Straub, Nawaz, and Smythe in order to provide user with a user interface that can where the new window can be display without effecting the rest of the window.

However, they fail to teach left, right and upper sides of the frame are fixed independent from the capacity of the source data and thickness of a lower side of the frame is changed according to the capacity of the source data.

Ho teaches left, right and upper sides of the frame are fixed independent from the capacity of the source data and thickness of a lower side of the frame is changed according to the capacity of the source data. (see Ho, col. 22, lines 35-65)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Ho's teaching with method of Straub, Nawaz, Smythe, and Berry in order to provide user with a low-cost, modular device that can be connected to existing computer systems and that permits easy, effective computer based document browsing that approaches that of browsing through a book.


As per claim 2, which is dependent on claim 5, Straub, Nawaz, Smythe, Berry, and Ho teach an object display device according to claim 5. Straub further teaches the method wherein the stocked image data is formatted to indicate an attribute of the source data to which the stocked image data is linked. (see Straub, col. 9, lines 45-60; Hyperlink is a source data).

As per claim 6, which is dependent on claim 4, Straub, Nawaz, Smythe, Berry, and Ho teach an object display device according to claim 4. Straub further teaches the method comprising template images of plural types of windows, of which frame sizes are different for displaying the window, wherein a template corresponding to a capacity of the source data is used (col. 2, lines 8-20; Image sizes discloses in the HTML causes the difference in frame sizes).

As per claim 7, which is dependent on claim 4, Straub, Nawaz, Smythe, Berry, and Ho teach an object display device according to claim 4. Straub further teaches the method wherein said display means displays the stocked image data together with the window of which a frame configuration differs corresponding to the number of hours or days since the time when the source data to which the stocked image data is linked was acquired (col. 13, lines 43-49; Since the document is being updated after a period of time, it is inherent that the configuration would be different corresponding to the number of hours and days.)

As per claim 8, which is dependent on claim 4, Straub, Nawaz, Smythe, Berry, and Ho teach an object display device according to claim 4. Straub further teaches the method comprising template images of plural types of windows, of which frame configurations are different for displaying the window, wherein said template corresponding to the number of hours or days since the time when the source data was acquired (col 13, lines 43-49; Since the document is being updated after a period of time, it is inherent the configuration of the frame would be adjusted based on the size of the document)

As per claim 9, which is dependent on claim 1, Straub, Nawaz, Smythe, Berry, and Ho teach an object display device according to claim 1. Nawaz et al. teaches the method comprising the display means displays in movement plural pieces of image data corresponding to respective

pieces of source data in predetermined moving display areas (col. 8, lines 24-34; Continues

display is a moving display area).

As per claim 10, which is dependent on claim 9, Straub, Nawaz, Smythe, Berry, and Ho

teach an object display device according to claim 9.  Nawza et al further teaches a selector means

for selecting a desired piece of image data from the image data displayed in movement in the

moving display areas; (col. 8, lines 24-34; Continues display is a moving display area) and

the display means for displaying the selected image data in an area excluding the display

area (col. 9, lines 9-25;) .

As per claim 11, which is dependent on claim 10, Straub, Nawaz, Smythe, Berry, and Ho

teach an object display device according to claim 10.  Nawaz et al. further teaches an object

display device according to claim 10, wherein the source data linked is displayed on said display

means when the stock image data displayed is designated (col. 9, lines 9-25; Continues display is

a moving display area).

As per claim 12, Straub et al. teaches an object display device comprising:

Converting a representative character string of source data containing character strings

into image data defined as an object (Fig 5, item 140, col 8, lines 35-44);

Straub further teaches the method wherein the image data is structured such that the

character string is converted into a bitmap and thus laid out on an background image (col. 9,

lines 45-60, displaying text within the image is converted text into a bitmap).

Storing source data and the image in a manner of relating these pieces of data to each

other (fig 1, item 40; main memory is a storage mean); and

Displaying the image data on a display area of display (fig 1, item 30; display/ output device is a display mean).

Upon the selecting of the image data from the display area, stocking the selected image data on a display area by displaying the selected image data on a user selected stationary display area (Examiner interprets the default browser or stand browser to be user selected browser) separate from the moving display area (col. 8, lines 55-70; col. 9, lines 47-60).

Straub further teaches indicating one or more attributes of the source data to which the stocked image data is linked by formatting the stocked image data including displaying a variable window along a periphery of the image data. (col. 2, lines 8-20; Image sizes discloses in the HTML causes the difference in frame sizes).

However, Straub et al. fails to teach a moving display area on the display mean.

Nawaz et al teaches a display mean having a moving display area (col. 8, lines 46-53; Continues display is a moving display area).

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Nawaz et al.'s teaching with Straub et al.'s object in order to display data in a continuous and seamless manner.

However, Straub and Nawaz does not explicitly state the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area is designated

The display means displays the source data linked to the selected image data on a display area separate from the moving display area and the user selected stationary display area of the display means, and

The image data on the moving display area, the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area, and said source data are simultaneously displayed.

Smythe teaches opening a new window when a link is selected. (column 11, lines 55-68)

Therefore by combining Smythe's teaching with method of Straub and Nawaz, a system when the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area is designated the display means displays the source data linked to the selected image data on a display area separate from the moving display area and the user selected stationary display area of the display means, and the image data on the moving display area, the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area, and said source data are simultaneously displayed is created.

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Smythe's teaching with method of Straub and Nawaz in order to allow users to view the old web page and the new webpage at the same time.

However, all they fail to teach the stocked image data and the source data simultaneously displayed without overlapping each other.

Berry teaches displaying two windows simultaneously without overlapping each other. (see Berry, column 4, lines 55-70)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Berry's teaching with method of Straub, Nawaz, and Smythe in order to provide user with a user interface that can where the new window can be display without effecting the rest of the window.

However, they fail to teach wherein the stocked image data is displayed together with the window, of which as the window variability a frame size differs corresponding to a capacity of the source data to which the stocked image data is linked as one of the attributes of the source

data, and left, right and upper sides of the frame are fixed independent from the capacity of the

source data and a thickness of a lower side of the frame is changed according to the capacity of

the source data.

Ho (6,976,225) teaches wherein the stocked image data is displayed together with the

window, of which as the window variability a frame size differs corresponding to a capacity of

the source data to which the stocked image data is linked as one of the attributes of the source

data, and left, right and upper sides of the frame are fixed independent from the capacity of the

source data and a thickness of a lower side of the frame is changed according to the capacity of

the source data.  (see Ho, col. 22, lines 35-65)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Ho's

teaching with method of Straub, Nawaz, Smythe, and Berry in order to provide user with a low-

cost, modular device that can be connected to existing computer systems and that permits easy,

effective computer based document browsing that approaches that of browsing through a book.


As per claim 13, which is dependent on claim 12, it is of the same scope as claim 2. (see

rejection above).

As per claim 15, which is dependent on claim 13, Straub, Nawaz, Smythe and Berry

teach an object display method according to claim 13.  Straub further teaches wherein the

stocked image data is formatted by displaying the stocked image data together with window of

which a frame configuration differs corresponding to a number of hours or days since a time

when the source data to which the stocked image data is linked was acquired.  (col. 13, lines 43-

49; Since the document is being updated after a period of time, it is inherent that the configuration would be different corresponding to the number of hours and days.)

As per claim 16, which is dependent on claim 12, Straub, Nawaz, Smythe, and Berry teach an object display device according to claim 12. Nawaz et al. teaches displaying in movement plural pieces of image data corresponding to respective pieces of source data in predetermined moving display areas. (col. 8, lines 24-34; Continues display is a moving display area).

As per claim 17, which is dependent on claim 12, Straub, Nawaz, Smythe and Berry teach an object display method according to claim 12.

Nawaz et al. further teaches the object display method comprising:

selecting a desired piece of image data from the image data displayed in movement in the moving display area; (col 8, lines 24-34; Continuous display is a the moving display) and

stocking a the selected image by displaying data in a display area excluding the moving display area (col 9, lines 9-25; Browser is the exclusive area).


As per claim 18, which is dependent on claim 17, Straub, Nawaz, Smythe, and Berry teach an object display method according to claim 17. Smythe further teaches the method comprising a step of displaying the source data linked on said display means when the stocked image data displayed is designated (col 9, lines 9-25).

As per independent claim 19 Straub et al. teaches A readable by computer recording medium stored with a program, for execution, comprising:

converting a representative character string of source data containing character strings
into image data defined as an object (Fig 5, item 140, col 8, lines 35-44);

storing the source data and the image in a manner of relating these pieces of data to each
other (fig 1, item 40; main memory is a storage mean); and

displaying the image data on a display area of the display means (fig 1, item 30; display/
output device is a display mean).

Upon the selecting of the image from the display are, stocking the selected image data on
a display area by displaying the selected image data on a user selected stationary display area
(Examiner interprets the default browser or stand browser to be user selected browser) separate
from the moving display area (col. 8, lines 55-70; col. 9, lines 47-60).

Straub further teaches indicating one or more attributes of the source data to which the
stocked image data is linked by formatting the stocked image data including displaying a
variable window along a periphery of the image data. (col. 2, lines 8-20; Image sizes discloses in
the HTML causes the difference in frame sizes).


However, Straub et al. fails to teach a moving display area on the display mean.

Nawaz et al teaches a display mean having a moving display area (col. 8, lines 46-53;
Continues display is a moving display area).

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Nawaz et
al.'s teaching with Straub et al.'s object in order to display data in a continuous and seamless
manner.

However, Straub and Nawaz does not explicitly state the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area is designated

The display means displays the source data linked to the selected image data on a display area separate from the moving display area and the user selected stationary display area of the display means, and

The image data on the moving display area, the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area, and said source data are simultaneously displayed.

Smythe teaches opening a new window when a link is selected. (column 11, lines 55-68)

Therefore by combining Smythe's teaching with method of Straub and Nawaz, a system when the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area is designated the display means displays the source data linked to the selected image data on a display area separate from the moving display area and the user selected stationary display area of the display means, and the image data on the moving display area, the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area, and said source data are simultaneously displayed is created.

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Smythe's teaching with method of Straub and Nawaz in order to allow users to view the old web page and the new webpage at the same time.

However, all they fail to teach the stocked image data and the source data simultaneously displayed without overlapping each other.

Berry teaches displaying two windows simultaneously without overlapping each other. (see Berry, column 4, lines 55-70)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Berry's

teaching with method of Straub, Nawaz, and Smythe in order to provide user with a user

interface that can where the new window can be display without effecting the rest of the window.

However, they fail to teach wherein the stocked image data is displayed together with the

window, of which as the window variability a frame size differs corresponding to a capacity of

the source data to which the stocked image data is linked as one of the attributes of the source

data, and left, right and upper sides of the frame are fixed independent from the capacity of the

source data and a thickness of a lower side of the frame is changed according to the capacity of

the source data.

Ho (6,976,225) teaches wherein the stocked image data is displayed together with the

window, of which as the window variability a frame size differs corresponding to a capacity of

the source data to which the stocked image data is linked as one of the attributes of the source

data, and left, right and upper sides of the frame are fixed independent from the capacity of the

source data and a thickness of a lower side of the frame is changed according to the capacity of

the source data.  (see Ho, col. 22, lines 35-65)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Ho's

teaching with method of Straub, Nawaz, Smythe, and Berry in order to provide user with a low-

cost, modular device that can be connected to existing computer systems and that permits easy,

effective computer based document browsing that approaches that of browsing through a book.


As per claim 20, which is dependent on claim 19, it is of the same scope as claim 2. (see

rejection above).

As per claim 21, which is dependent on claim 1, Straub, Nawaz, Smythe, and Berry teach an object display device according to claim 1. Straub teaches the method further comprising a set means for setting an effective period as attribute information with respect to the source data, wherein said converter means for conversion into the image data does not convert the source data, which has an elapse over the effective period into the image data (col. 13, lines 43-49).

As per claim 22, which is dependent on claim 2, Straub, Nawaz, Smythe, and Berry teach an object display device according to claim 2. Straub teaches the method further wherein the image data is not displayed in the moving display area when the source data is displayed on said display means upon the designation of the image data (col. 9, lines 47-54).

As per independent claim 23, Straub et al. teaches an object display device comprising:

a display; (figure 1, items 30)

a controller; (figure 1, item 34, ALU is a controller)

displaying plural pieces of information in a manner of sequentially changing a display content as display information (fig 5, item 140, col. 8, lines 35-70; List is a sequence, and sub-screen display is based on the list);

detecting a predetermined user's operation for the information displayed (col. 8, lines 35-44; Customizing is a user operation);

and recording detected user operation for the displayed information (col. 5, lines 12-25; Use's input is stored in the memory for a short period of time ).

Straub further teaches indicating one or more attributes of information linked to the displayed moving information for which the user operation is detected by displaying a variable

window along a periphery of the recorded user operation. (col. 2, lines 8-20; Image sizes

discloses in the HTML causes the difference in frame sizes).


Wherein a user selects the image data from a display area and a stationary display area

separate from the moving display area, displaying linked information corresponding to the

displayed information for which the user operation is detected, (col. 6, lines 45-55; Standard

browser is stationary display is different from teaser) the display means displays the selected

image data on a stationary display area separate from the sequence display area (col. 9, lines 47-

60)

Simultaneously displaying the plural piece of information on the sequence display and

stationary display area. (col. 9, lines 60-65; The browser can be display at the same time as the a

channel guide window; Furthermore since the browser is independent from the channel guide

window, it is inherent that they can be displayed together)

However, Straub et al. fails to teach a moving display area on the display mean.

Nawaz et al teaches a display mean having a moving display area (col. 8, lines 46-53;

Continues display is a moving display area).

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Nawaz et

al.'s teaching with Straub et al.'s object in order to display data in a continuous and seamless

manner.

However, they fail to where when the selected image data on the user selected stationary

display area is designated

The display means displays the source data linked to the selected image data on a display area separate from the moving display area and the user selected stationary display area of the display means, and

The image data on the moving display area, the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area, and said source data are simultaneously displayed.

Smythe teaches opening a new window when a link is selected. (column 11, lines 55-68)

Therefore by combining Smythe's teaching with method of Straub and Nawaz, a system where when the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area is designated the display means displays the source data linked to the selected image data on a display area separate from the moving display area and the user selected stationary display area of the display means, and the image data on the moving display area, the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area, and said source data are simultaneously displayed is created.

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Smythe's teaching with method of Straub and Nawaz in order to allow users to view the old web page and the new webpage at the same time.

However, all they fail to teach the stocked image data and the source data simultaneously displayed without overlapping each other.

Berry teaches displaying two windows simultaneously without overlapping each other. (see Berry, column 4, lines 55-70)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Berry's teaching with method of Straub, Nawaz, and Smythe in order to provide user with a user interface that can where the new window can be display without effecting the rest of the window.

However, they fail to teach wherein the stocked image data is displayed together with the window, of which as the window variability a frame size differs corresponding to a capacity of the source data to which the stocked image data is linked as one of the attributes of the source data, and left, right and upper sides of the frame are fixed independent from the capacity of the source data and a thickness of a lower side of the frame is changed according to the capacity of the source data.

Ho (6,976,225) teaches wherein the stocked image data is displayed together with the window, of which as the window variability a frame size differs corresponding to a capacity of the source data to which the stocked image data is linked as one of the attributes of the source data, and left, right and upper sides of the frame are fixed independent from the capacity of the source data and a thickness of a lower side of the frame is changed according to the capacity of the source data.  (see Ho, col. 22, lines 35-65)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Ho's teaching with method of Straub, Nawaz, Smythe, and Berry in order to provide user with a low-cost, modular device that can be connected to existing computer systems and that permits easy, effective computer based document browsing that approaches that of browsing through a book.

As per claim 24, which is dependent on claim 23, it is of the same scope as claim 9. (see rejection above).

As per claim 25, which is dependent on claim 23, Straub, Nawaz, Smythe, and Berry teach an object display device according to claim 23.  Straub et al. further teaches the method wherein the recording the detected user operation comprises displaying the displayed

information is in a predetermined display format on said user selected stationary display area.

(col. 9, lines 47-54).

As per claim 27, which is dependent on claim 23, Straub, Nawaz, Smythe, and Berry

teach an object display device according to claim 23. Straub et al. further teaches wherein the

the window is varied indicating another attribute of linked information corresponding to the

displayed information. (col 9, lines 47-54).

As per claim 28, which is dependent on claim 27, Straub, Nawaz, Smythe, and Berry

teach an object display device according to claim 27. Straub et al. further teaches the method

wherein the linked information is source data, and said object display device further comprises

means for creating the information displayed by an extraction from the source data. (col. 2, lines

8-20; Image sizes is a predetermined format)

As per claim 29, which is dependent on claim 28, Straub et al teaches an object display

device according to claim 28. Straub et al. further teaches the method wherein the source data

belongs to a remote terminal connected via a network. (col. 9, lines 55-60; Hypertext is a source

data).

As per claim 30, Straub teaches an object display method comprising:

displaying plural pieces of information in a manner of sequentially changing a display

content as displayed information (fig 5, item 140, col. 8, lines 35-44; List is a sequence, and

sub-screen display is based on the list);

detecting a predetermined user's operation for the information displayed (col. 8, lines 35-

44; Customizing is a user operation);

Straub further teaches indicating one or more attributes of the source data to which the

stocked image data is linked by formatting the stocked image data including displaying a

variable window along a periphery of the image data. (col. 2, lines 8-20; Image sizes discloses in

the HTML causes the difference in frame sizes).


recording detected user operation for the displayed information (col. 5, lines 12-25; Use's

input is stored in the memory for a short period of time ).

Wherein a user selects the image data from a display area and a stationary display area

separate from the moving display area, displaying linked information corresponding to the

display information for which the user operation is detected (col. 6, lines 45-55; Standard

browser is stationary display is different from teaser) the display means displays the selected

image data on a stationary display area separate from the sequence display area (col. 9, lines 47-

60)

Simultaneously displaying the plural piece of information on the sequence display and

stationary display area. (col. 9, lines 60-65; The browser can be display at the same time as the a

channel guide window;  Furthermore since the browser is independent from the channel guide

window, it is inherent that they can be displayed together)

However, Straub et al. fails to teach a moving display area on the display mean.

Nawaz et al teaches a display mean having a moving display area (col. 8, lines 46-53;

Continues display is a moving display area).

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Nawaz et al.'s teaching with Straub et al.'s object in order to display data in a continuous and seamless manner.

However, they fail to where when the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area is designated

The display means displays the source data linked to the selected image data on a display area separate from the moving display area and the user selected stationary display area of the display means, and

The image data on the moving display area, the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area, and said source data are simultaneously displayed.

Smythe teaches opening a new window when a link is selected. (column 11, lines 55-68)

Therefore by combining Smythe's teaching with method of Straub and Nawaz, a system where when the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area is designated the display means displays the source data linked to the selected image data on a display area separate from the moving display area and the user selected stationary display area of the display means, and the image data on the moving display area, the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area, and said source data are simultaneously displayed is created.

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Smythe's teaching with method of Straub and Nawaz in order to allow users to view the old web page and the new webpage at the same time.

However, all they fail to teach the stocked image data and the source data simultaneously displayed without overlapping each other.

Berry teaches displaying two windows simultaneously without overlapping each other.
(see Berry, column 4, lines 55-70)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Berry's
teaching with method of Straub, Nawaz, and Smythe in order to provide user with a user
interface that can where the new window can be display without effecting the rest of the window.

However, they fail to teach wherein the stocked image data is displayed together with the
window, of which as the window variability a frame size differs corresponding to a capacity of
the source data to which the stocked image data is linked as one of the attributes of the source
data, and left, right and upper sides of the frame are fixed independent from the capacity of the
source data and a thickness of a lower side of the frame is changed according to the capacity of
the source data.

Ho (6,976,225) teaches wherein the stocked image data is displayed together with the
window, of which as the window variability a frame size differs corresponding to a capacity of
the source data to which the stocked image data is linked as one of the attributes of the source
data, and left, right and upper sides of the frame are fixed independent from the capacity of the
source data and a thickness of a lower side of the frame is changed according to the capacity of
the source data.  (see Ho, col. 22, lines 35-65)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Ho's
teaching with method of Straub, Nawaz, Smythe, and Berry in order to provide user with a low-
cost, modular device that can be connected to existing computer systems and that permits easy,
effective computer based document browsing that approaches that of browsing through a book.

As per claim 31, which is dependent on claim 30, it is of the same scope as claim 9. (see rejection above).

As per claim 32, which is dependent on claim 30, it is of the same scope as claim 25. (see rejection above)

As per claim 34, which is dependent on claim 30, it is of the same scope as claim 27 (see rejection above).

As per claim 35, which is dependent on claim 34, it is of the same scope as claim 28 (see rejection above)

As per claim 36, which is dependent on claim 35, it is of the same scope as claim 29. (see rejection above)

As per independent claim 37, Straub teaches a readable by computer recording medium recorded with a program, to be executed a computer comprising:

displaying plural pieces of information in a manner of sequentially changing a display content as displayed information (fig 5, item 140, col. 8, lines 35-44; List is a sequence, and sub-screen display is based on the list);

detecting a predetermined user's operation for the information displayed (col. 8, lines 35-44; Customizing is a user operation);

recording detected user operation for the displayed information (col. 5, lines 12-25; Use's input is stored in the memory for a short period of time ).

Wherein a user selects the image data from a display area and a stationary display area separate from the moving display area, displaying linked information corresponding to the

displayed information for which the user operation is detected, (col. 6, lines 45-55; Standard

browser is stationary display is different from teaser) the display means displays the selected

image data on a stationary display area separate from the sequence display area (col. 9, lines 47-

60).

Simultaneously displaying the plural piece of information on the sequence display and

stationary display area. (col. 9, lines 60-65; The browser can be display at the same time as the a

channel guide window;  Furthermore since the browser is independent from the channel guide

window, it is inherent that they can be displayed together)

Straub further teaches indicating one or more attributes of the source data to which the

stocked image data is linked by formatting the stocked image data including displaying a

variable window along a periphery of the image data. (col. 2, lines 8-20; Image sizes discloses in

the HTML causes the difference in frame sizes).

However, Straub et al. fails to teach a moving display area on the display mean.

Nawaz et al teaches a display mean having a moving display area (col. 8, lines 46-53;

Continues display is a moving display area).

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Nawaz et

al.'s teaching with Straub et al.'s object in order to display data in a continuous and seamless

manner.

However, they fail to where when the selected image data on the user selected stationary

display area is designated

The display means displays the source data linked to the selected image data on a display area separate from the moving display area and the user selected stationary display area of the display means, and

The image data on the moving display area, the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area, and said source data are simultaneously displayed.

Smythe teaches opening a new window when a link is selected. (column 11, lines 55-68)

Therefore by combining Smythe's teaching with method of Straub and Nawaz, a system where when the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area is designated the display means displays the source data linked to the selected image data on a display area separate from the moving display area and the user selected stationary display area of the display means, and the image data on the moving display area, the selected image data on the user selected stationary display area, and said source data are simultaneously displayed is created.

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Smythe's teaching with method of Straub and Nawaz in order to allow users to view the old web page and the new webpage at the same time.

However, all they fail to teach the stocked image data and the source data simultaneously displayed without overlapping each other.

Berry teaches displaying two windows simultaneously without overlapping each other. (see Berry, column 4, lines 55-70)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Berry's teaching with method of Straub, Nawaz, and Smythe in order to provide user with a user interface that can where the new window can be display without effecting the rest of the window.

However, they fail to teach wherein the stocked image data is displayed together with the window, of which as the window variability a frame size differs corresponding to a capacity of the source data to which the stocked image data is linked as one of the attributes of the source data, and left, right and upper sides of the frame are fixed independent from the capacity of the source data and a thickness of a lower side of the frame is changed according to the capacity of the source data.

Ho (6,976,225) teaches wherein the stocked image data is displayed together with the window, of which as the window variability a frame size differs corresponding to a capacity of the source data to which the stocked image data is linked as one of the attributes of the source data, and left, right and upper sides of the frame are fixed independent from the capacity of the source data and a thickness of a lower side of the frame is changed according to the capacity of the source data.  (see Ho, col. 22, lines 35-65)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Ho's teaching with method of Straub, Nawaz, Smythe, and Berry in order to provide user with a low-cost, modular device that can be connected to existing computer systems and that permits easy, effective computer based document browsing that approaches that of browsing through a book.


As per claim 38, which is dependent on claim 37, it is of the same scope as claim 9 (see rejection above).

As per claim 39, which is dependent on claim 37, it is of the same scope as claim 25. (see rejection above)

As per claim 41, which is dependent on claim 37, it is of the same scope as claim 27 (see rejection above)

As per claim 42, which is dependent on claim 41, it is of the same scope as claim 28 (see rejection above)

As per claim 43, which is dependent on clam 42 is of the same scope as claim 29. (see rejection above)

Claims 26, 33, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Straub et al (US 6,216,141) in view of Nawaz et al. (US 5,959,621) in view of Smythe et al. (US 6,418,214) further in view of Berry US 4,789,962 further in view of Ho US Patent 6,976,225, further in view of Kisiel (US 6,327,586).

As per claim 26, which is dependent on claim 23. Straub, Nawaz, Smythe, and Ho teach an object display device according to claim 23.

However they fail to teach the object wherein the operation is a drag-and-drop operation aiming at a desired piece of information.

Kisiel teaches an object wherein the operation is a drag-and-drop operation aiming at a desired piece of information (col 9, lines 40-48).

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Kisiel's teaching with the device of Straub, Nawaz, Smythe, Berry, and Ho in order to provide a friendly user interface that simplifies the open file procedure.

As per claim 33, which is dependent on claim 30, it is of the same scope as claim 26. (see rejection above)

As per claim 40, which is dependent on claim 37, it is of the same scope as claim 26. (see rejection above)

### *Response to Arguments*

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 2, 5-13, and 15-43 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

## *Contact Information*

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SIMON KE whose telephone number is (571)272-4062. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th and Alternate Fridays 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David A. Wiley can be reached on (571) 272-3923. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Peng Ke
/Peng  Ke/
Examiner, Art Unit 2174